Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, six months, invariably in advance,.....\$4 00 Daily paper, 6 months, invariably in advance. .. \$10 00 3 months 6 00 . No subscription will be received for either paper, for onger period than six months, and none for the Weekly paper for a shorter time.

NOTICE.

belonging to the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Mints, deceased. Said negroes will be sold for a division among the heirs. RUPUS GALLOWAY,

Commissioner

Dec. 17th

Dec. 24 h

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hansver County Court, September Term, 1863.

tiena Alderman, Petition for Dower. The heirs at law of

T appearing to the Court, that some of the defendants | ble to visit Richmond during this winter. are non-residents, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for such defendants as live beyoud the limits of the State, to appear at the next term of this Court to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken as to them. SAM'L B. BUNTING, Clerk.

N EXPERIENCED Male and Cemale Teacher, to take charge of a School in Smithville, Brunswick county. Apply to J. C. Swain, or the subscriber, near Shithville. JESSE G. DREW.

LAW OFFICE F. M. R. SMITH, on the corner between Market and Second streets, opposite the Carolina Hote!.

R. W. MILLARD'S SCHOOL. MALE NEXT SESSION of my School will open on Monday. January 18, 1-64. Tuition, from \$1 to \$2 per week .-Board, for ten weeks, \$15 per week. Lights, towels, &c must be furnished. Location, Duplin Co., N. C., three miles f am Mount Olive, W. & W. R. R. One-half of the

> DR. B. F. ARRINGTON, SURGEON DENT'ST.

one, same as formerly occupied by Drs.



Jamuary 5

17-tf FEB, 1st 1864_NOTICE. TETHORE who have furnished substitutes wish to select | To the Editor of the New York Daily News : their Company, before the 1st February, in preference to being sent to the Camp of Instruction, let thom report their names to the Enrolling officer, and request to be

sont to my Battery. I will receive a tew more good men.

JAS. D. CUMNINGS

Capt Lt. Battery Co., C. 13th. Battalion. Kington N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. New Hanover County Court, December Term, 1863. Cons. Alderman,

The heirs at law Petition for Dower. Payid Adderman.

CALCING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that some of the defendants are non-residents, is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying east defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the record Monday of March next, and plead, answer

W.LMINGTON, N. C., JAN. 21, 1864.

What We May Expect.

We call attention to the following communication and ask our readers to reflect upon what we may expect should we unfortunately fall into the hands of Beast · Carolina:

For the Journal. Brast Butler's Reign in Eastern North Carolina.

HAMILTON, N. C., Jan'v 18th, 1864. Mr. Editor : Beast Butler's reign in Eastern North Carolina every day approximates nearer what it was

in Louisiana. To morrow is the time for all to take the children. oath or go to prison. Hundreds of the most disloyal have already taken it, and in many instances volunteered : hired, no doubt, by the seven hundred dollars bourty off red by the Federal Government.

Virginia is really heart-rending. Men of all ages and classes may be seen going from one to another shedding tears like whipped children, at the gloomy prospect ahead of them. Near the town of Plymouth they have and had been so for months; suffering for this loyalty fixed a place for the people to go and take the oath .-They have stretched a huge chain across the road where all have to go and swear to support Abe in his When he took the property of Mr. Morrisetts, of Camnigger proclamations, or go to prison. After they take | den county, N. C., he interposed his certificate of lovthe cath they are allowed to go into town and barter alty; General Wild paused for a moment, took the produce for Yankee notions; the young men and negross being effered every inducement to volunteer. The regular troops are re enlisting for three years, and going | the shield of a government manifesto, but in vain .home on forty days turlough, in consequence of which the garrison both at this place and Washington has been considerably reduced.

Butler says that he must extend his lines forty miles, in order to feed his troops, on account of a scarcity of provisions among the Yankees and the continually inshort period. The effect of the large bounty offered for re-enlistment will cause everything to go up still higher.

of North Carolina and Virginia, who have come under and nights; brought them to Norfolk and now keeps his rule. Here is an instance of their boasted justice : them confined in a close room. These he holds as hos-About ten days ago Miss Emma Blunt, a young lady of Washington county, was found dead near the picket of seventy odd years of age, who, I feel cerstand. A post mortem examination showed that she tain, never took any part in this war, set fire to his had been foully used and then knocked in the head with dwelling and outhouses, of immense value, and burning an axe. Suspicion pointed to one Moore, a free negro, living near the place. He was arrested and the premi- old man, bowed by the weight of many years, infirm in ses examined, and an axe with the eye bloody was found, covered with some locse fedder. It was subseonently proven that the negro was absent the night before-that he brought home a bloody axe, and Jid it Roland. Oh! Liberty, how many crimes have been under the fodder. The print of an axe was found in committed in thy name? the road exactly corresponding to the bloody axe. On being examined he prevaricated exceedingly, and told several rebel soldiers armed with axes; that one of them offered him \$20 to tell him where Emma Blunt was. for he was going to kill her. You may naturally ask, what was done with the negro? He was told that it he would volunteer he should be molested no further. He volunteered, and was invested with the blue badge of tyranny and oppression, and a gun placed in his hands with which, in all probability, to murder another woman. How long will Heaven's thunders sleep?

ROANOXE.

Benefit of Mr. Bates,

At the Theatre to-night Mr. FRANK M. BATES will have a benefit, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time, the great drama of the "Man with the Iron Mask." in which the whole strength of the company will be produced-Mr. Bares taking the character of Gaston. Give him a full house.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF VICE PRESIDENT

STEPRESS. sent on that day to Augusta for a physician. This attack, with the known state of his health during the winter, has created serious apprehensions in the minds the ears to the shoulders, in shining curls. From the this state of things. I beg you, people of theorems apprehensions in the minds the ears to the shoulders, in shining curls. From the of his friends.

Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 20. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1864. \ NO. 18:

illness of his brother, Hon. LINTON STEPHENS, at Milvere'y attacked, which delayed his coming over a week. He was a third time ready to leave, and would, no has never once been seen to laugh, but many have seen Do not delude yourselves with the vain hope that you doubt, have started to this city yesterday morning, but bim weep. He is slerder in person, his bands are straight will escape. No man or woman or child will escape. for this untimely attack. Should be recover, as we and long, and his arms are beautiful. Grave and solemn One universal ruin awaits us all-not one thing green trust he will, it is altogether probable he will be unable to visit Richmond during this winter.

in his discourse, his language is simple and quiet. In appearance he is the most beautiful of the children of the whole country—the plantation of wide acres and the

For the Journal. The Bible for Our Seldlers.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Whilst we should rejoice that so much is being done for the temporal wants of our soidlers. we should not be unmindful of their spiritual wants. They are needing the holy scriptures to comfort them amid their trials, and it is to a generous christian public that we are looking for aid to supply them. This is an important work and should commend itself to every one. No time should be lost in a work like this. Money is needed now. Let every one help. All can be doing something.

As I expect to remain in Wilmington for a few days for the purpose of presenting the claims of the Bible Society of the Confederate States to the attention of the citizens, I would earnestly request those persons whom I may not vice expires in the spring, are re-enlisting for the war. chance to meet, to address me, enclosing money or checks. to the care of Wm. R. Utley, Fsq.
Hoping that the citizens of Wilmington may 4 mulate the liberality of other cities and towns in North Carolina, and

Most truly yours, Rev. E. A. BOLLER, General Agent Bible Society C. S. Wilmington, N. C., Jan., 1864.

of other places in the Confederacy visited by me,

Yankee Atrochtes in North Carolina-Their Own Confessions.

We publish below, from the New York Daily News, OFFICE ROOMS, over L. B. Huggins' an account of General Wild's late raid through the counties of Currituck, Camden and Pasquetank, N

> NORFOLK, Dec. 28, 1863. The policy of General Naglee, during his brief military rule over the citizens of Norfolk and vicinity, was marked by so many courtesies and kind acts, that it was apparent to the most casual observer, had he remained to have controlled this department six months longer, four-fifths of our population would, under his mild, beneficent sway, long since have earnestly arrayed themselves on the side of his government. The grateful results of the law of kindness were everywhere troops at Purlington is without foundation. made manifest. Order sprang out of chaos. No man appealed to him in vain who had grievances to be redressed. Persons and property were held inviolate, except for pressing military purposes; and justice was sionists declared they were delighted at the contemplated change, because he was fast insinuating himself into the good graces of our people; making them feel that the Government, of which he was the honored representative, still cherished for her erring sons a feeling

But Mr. Lincoln, or his advisers, grown drunk with power, spirited away this good man, to make room for another, and now what is our condition? I speak it in plain truth. I speak it as Union men from the begin-BUTLER, the Yankee commander in Eastern North ning speak it. It is a Reign of Terror. General Wild seems to be independent of General Barnes, who, we believe, if he had the power, would deal kindly and gently with us, reports only to General Butler. He has visited the surrounding country with fire and sword, whole provinces, and threatens that this is only the be- bodies of men to capture and destroy the enemy's proper ginning of that terrible vengeance which he purposes to ty on land and sea, and offering compensation for the same,

In the county of Pasquotank, N. C., forty miles from Norfolk, he bung Daniel Bright at his own house, because it was believed he was attached to an organized, commissioned guerrilla company. He seized more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of personal proper-The situation of the people of Eastern Carolina and ty in the adjoining counties; stripped the farmers of every living thing, and brought it all away, leaving hundreds of inhabitants without a pound of meat or a

peck of meal. Many of these people, to my knowledge, were loval, persecution from their own people. They had certifithis post, and no man questioned their good faith .-property, bowever, promising to return it when he reached Norfolk. The old man followed him to this city, and again pressed to his attention his promise and The gentleman flatly told him this property belonged to his negroes, and his loyalty did not protect him. I saw the tear gush from the old man's eye as he turned and fifty statd of arms. away, multering in the anguish of his broken heart,

"I am a ruined man; my children are beggars."

Negroes were permitted to curse and abuse defence-

less ladies, to strip them of their jewelry and clothing, and offer them indignities which would offend delicacy the laws of civilized war. He arrested two ladies of, that place. high character, permitted a brutal negro soldiery to tie them hand and foot, (as I believe and am credibly in-Butter claims to have restored justice to the citizens tormed.) and kept them in this condition for two days tages for the return of his negroes. He visited the farm of Mr. Gregory, an old man them to the ground; stripped him of all his personal estate, and brought him a prisoner to Norfolk. The in health, weeps in sorrow on his sad and melancholy fate, declaring, before God and man, he never had raised his had in aid of this unboly war. He, also, is held as a bestage. I am ready to exclaim with Madam

You will ask me who is General Wild? I answer. God knows! Whence or where he came, or what his lineage, the future must disclose. His history is faintly several different tales. The one, however, that seemed written here in atrocities that make the blood run You will inquire further, does General Butler give his our soil, but in return for their services they ask that those for us!" And the discomfitted Major and his midnight and patriotic residing here, who have established a mest probable to Butler's Judge (?) was, that he saw cold. Whatever else he purposes is not for me to say. countenance to these acts of inhumanity? I answer, men who have furnished substitutes and remained at home assessing made a precipitate flight in the direction of claim to the Confederacy's grateful remembrance. Solutionally and the confederacy's grateful remembrance. in all candor, I believe not. I saw a letter from Gene- for the purpose of making fortunes, shall share the dangers ral Butler directing General Wild to make no arrests of the battle field and the hardships of a soldier's life, now without specific charges; the prisoners to be sent im- that cur country stands in need of their services. They fought, I will venture to say, as scarcely ever men fought five millions of souls with him. If came down upmediately to General Getty for investigation; to seize also justly demand that the people at home who are blessno property unless under military necessity. Notwith- ed with riches, shall not suffer their families to starve, but standing, however, these express orders, the property will assist them, not in the spirit of charity, but as a duty | to the field. Capt. Wm. R. Smith was left dead, has not been returned—the prisoners are still in jail The truth is, each superior officer, including the Pro vos. Marshal, seems to be independent in his sphere of action, and each, General Barnes excepted, assumes to play the petty tyrant, and lords it, unchecked, on a de-

enceless people. Our only none, now, is in Governor Pierpont. He has been sent for to stay the band of rapine and violence. Can be do it? We shall see. In the meantime, unless I am crushed beneath the despot's tread, you shall

hear from your correspondent again. A PAGAN LEGEND OF CHRIST .- Publis Lontulus prices." assumed by some to have been pro-consul of Judea prior to Herod, is reported to have seen the Saviour, and to wounded more than once, and my family driven from severely, if not fatally, wounded; of the latter, one is Lt. have written the following letter to the Roman Senate : their home and stripped of everything, are struggling Wm. I miner, of Baltimore. He says his uncle, Capt-We are pained to announce, says the Richmond En- "At this time appeared a man who is still living, and in Georgia to get shelter and something to eat. My Turner, recently commanded the United States war quirer of the 19th inst., that Mr. Hidell, Secretary endowed with power. His name is Jesus Christ. pay is - a month, and little sympathy is shown my vessel Ironsides, at Charleston. to the Vice Fresident, yesterday received a telegram His disciples call him the son of God; others regard suffering wife and children. They are charged three The name of the other wounded rebel solder is Pax him as a powerful prophet. He raises the dead to life, prices for what scanty accommodation they get, and too, who resides near Leesburg, in this county. Many from Augusta, announcing the sudden and serious ill- and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are nigh starvation. We might as well be under or the wounded rebels are lying in farm houses between ness of Mr. Stephens, at his home at Crawfordville, This man is of lofty stature and well proportioned; his Lincoln's despotism as to endure such treatment."

Lincoln's despotism as to endure such treatment."

Lincoln's despotism as to endure such treatment."

Language such as the above too plainly explains the Countenance severe and virtuous, so that he inspires beholders with feelings both of fear and love The hair of late reverse at Chattanooga. Every word is true, and York Custom House, in the unearthing of frauds upon his head is the color of wine, and from the top of the no man can wonder that the Bresiears, straight and without radiance, but it descends from heartened. Now my appeal is to the people to change bad as the atlegations have made the case appear cent's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, is says Gen. Gillmore has succeeded in improving the

countenance is marvellous in seriousness and grace. He ject poverty.

TELEGRAPHIC -

District of Georgia.

THREE YEARS' MEN RE-ENLISTING. RICHMOND, Va., Jan'y 20th, 1 64.

Many of the three years' volunteers, whose term of ser-A telegram from Dalton to-day, states that the officers and soldiers of Bates' Brigade have unanimously adopted resolutions agreeing to enlist for the war, and determined never to lay down their arms until their hom s are rescued from the enemy, and the Confederacy permanently established among the rations of the earth.

At auction to day Confederate eight per cents., long dates, brought 118 to 1194 and interest; bonds of the 15 .-000,000 loan, conpons, 175; registered 161. Cotton loan State Conventions might, "should they see proper, adbonds 174 and 175.

FROM PASCAGOULA, MISS.

PASCAGOULA, MISS., Jan 2), 1864. The enemy's reveille, also repeated discharges of mark t ry on the west end of Horn Island, were distinctly heard here this morning. Two gunboats are ri, ht off Petit Bone's

On the 18th, a fore-and-aft schooner, suppresed to be a blockade runner, was seen beating up the Sound from the eastward, but owing to the violence of the wind she came to anchor under the lee of Round Island, when a gurba breath that it says, "the time has come when North boarded her and took her in tov, steering westward Sev | Carolina should take steps in her sovereign capacity, eral discharges of heavy ordnance, in a southwesterly di rection, were also heard. It is rumored that the landing of and pave the way to peace." Let no one be gulled. nant at the action of the Confederate Government in

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20, 1864. loval alike, according to their respective deserts. The considerable debate and was sharply contested at every most humble, without being kept waiting at the door step The amendment of the Judiciary Committee to strike by official menials, had a ready audience; and the ma- out May and insert April, was adopted-yeas 42, pays 40. chinery of Government moved on, as by clock work. The bill was then put on its passage and agreed to-yeas announcement of the burial of a husband and wife-Indeed, such was the ascendency acquired over the 53, nays 25. Before perfecting its title a motion was made two esteemed citizens, who were refugees from their or demar, or the prayer of the petition will be heard as to people, that upon his removal many hot-headed seces to reconsider, on which a debate ensued. One very earnest home in New Orleans. Mr. Fogo was formerly a promspeech was made against the passage of the bill. Before | inent merchant of that city, and held various offices of taking the vote on the motion to reconsider, a motion was trust and honor. His reputation had preceded him, and as I have stated it on the authority of other sources. made to go into secret session and adopted-year 36, pays' on his arrival in South Carolina he was welcomed by 34. So that the matter is not quite yet disposed of in the friends who had long known Low to appreciate his value House. The debate on this subject made it apparent that some who are considered the warmest friends of the administration, are opposed to the bill or to the early meet-

In the Senate, Mr. Semmes, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the aggregate amount of the debt of the Confederate States on the first Japuary, 1864. specifying the amount of funded debt, call certificates, interest bearing notes, and notes below the denomination of literally so, and far beyond the Federal lines devast ded five dollars-adopted. Bills were introduced to organize call down upon the heads of defenceless women and and to create the office of ensign in the army. Both were referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was adopt. ed that the President inform the Senate what time the Chief Collector of the War Tax for Louisiana was appointed, and when and in what part of the State he entered upon his

FROM GENERAL LONGSTREET.

KICHMOND, Jan. 20th, 1864. An official dispatch from General Lonstreet reports that Major G. W. Day, with or hundred men, attacked one hundred and fifty Yankees at Big Spring, pear Tazewell. on the 19th, and killed and wounded six, captured three cates of protection from the former commandants of lientenants and sixty four privates, sixty or seventy horses, fifty stand of arms, six wagons, and one ambulance.

hossellville, Jan. 29th, 1864. Major Day, of Rucker's Legion, attacked a force of the list. enemy one hundred and fifty strong, at Big | pring, near Tazewell, yesterday, with one hundred men, killing and wounding six, capturing three lieutenants and sixty-four men, seventy horses, six wagons, teams and ambulances,

It is reported on goon authority that the enemy have crossed the river at Strawberry Plains. Our cavalry is still pursuing them.

A large amount of leather, flour and iron, taken by Brigadier General Vance, who had undertaden an expedicreasing price -bacon having recently gone up to fifty to repeat. A small Confederate force captured two of tion to Sevierville, from North Carolina, is reported here vere example of the great military sin of insubordinacents per pound in New York, within an incredibly his negroes in a skirmish; and for this be outraged all to have been captured, together with fifty of his men, at tion will be made as a warning to others of the same

COTTON BURNED.

There was an immense conflagration of Cotton on the lots were burnt. The government lost 800. The whole loss is cisely at half past four o'clock this morning, Mcsby's estimated at two millions of dollars. Supposed to have ween the work of incendiaries.

The enemy continues to bombard the city. One handred | rounded by mounted and dismounted cavalry, and a and thirty four shells have been fired from last report up drawnd for instant and unconditional surrender made. to 51 o'clock this evening. The number of yessels inside is about the same as usual, including the Ironsides and four from our boys, as they rushed from their tents, half monitors. Nothing else new.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer. Telegraph. It is a correct view of the sentiments of our and so did our men, as best they could, and a "roug soldiers in the Army of Tennessee. They are willing to re- and tumble " fight of fifteen minutes ensued, when they owe to our defenders.

nessee, such remarks as these tell from the lips of offi. I wing pass found upon his person : cers and men, viz : " Whilst we are enduring bardships and exposing our lives, men of property are sending substitutes to this army, most of whom desert and leave | Trimble's staff, in and out at pleasure. us to be overrun and murdered by superior numbers."

" Our wives write us that corneribs at d smokehouses are locked up, and planters say they have nothing Marshall, Army Northern Virginia." to sell, when, at the same time, they are boarding up

shoulders the hair flows down the back divided into two awake to your danger before it is too late. Next spring a deeper dye to the unmitigated villainies and treason. and is therefore disapproved."

He was prevented from coming to Richmond at the portions, after the manner of the Nazurenes; his fore the samy of invasion will come down upon us formid: able practices in that sink of iniquity. The New York beginning of the session of Congress, by the serious head is clear and without wrinkle; his face free from ble in numbers and ferocious in its purposes of plunder Express says that the news from Nussau states that five I will give you a mode of curing meat that I have blemish, and slightly tinged with red; his physiognomy and devastation. What will your imaginary gains be or six vessels had just arrived there with cargoes from practiced for years, and have never been able to find a noble and gracious. The nese and mouth are faultless: worth to you, it realized, should that army over:un New York, with a view of running the blockade. better way: ledgeville; then by his own feeble health and the great His beard is abundant—the same color as the hair, and your State? Where is the wisdom of hoarding up The cargoes must have been purchased in New York severity of the weather. When again ready to start forked. His eyes are blue and very brilliant. In refor Richmond, his brother was a second time very sefor Richmond, his brother was a se and teaching, his speech is gentle and carressing. His property part, and your families will be brought to ab-

> thing be hid from the invaders-their soldiery fight for plunder as well as your subjugation, and they will starch diligently for their reward. Such has been the ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern money socreted in bollow trees, and gold that had been the knowledge of a human being. What I write, I should be used, not against the States as such, but have seen and felt. You will not believe me now. Persist in your course, and you will both believe and suffer it all next summer. A wake, then, from your sleep of death. Strengthen and feed the army and soldiers'

> > families as your only hope of salvation. JAMES A. NISBET. GILTING THE PILL -The New Hartford Conventionists who are at work now in this State, endeavoring to get up a treasonable assemblage such as that which made their prototypes of New England politically infamous, have brought forward an unexpected argument in favor of their scheme, nothing less than that | was many had their ears, noses and feet frosted. At doubtful excedients on the part of the Confederate Government," such as the conscription of those who stated on the face of the treasury notes, and the suspension of the habeas corpus. Such is one of the pretencesa pretence of conferring additional power upon the Con- night was as cold as the one preceding, and it seems tederate Government by sanctioning the exercise of dis- impossible for those in exposed situations to have escaputed powers-with which it is hoped to win over to | ped injury .- Indianapolis Journal, Jan 2. the conspiracy some triends of the country's cause. And this pretence is sanctioned by the Standard in the same to check the usurpations of the Confederate Government from Fortress Monroe, December 29th, is very indig-The object is not to strengthen but to destroy the Con- refusing to continue the exchange of prisoners in acfederate Government.

By the way, the county meeting in Johnston came | The correspondent says: off on the 7th, and adopted Dr. Leach's preamble and In the House this morning the Senate bill to fix the time resolutions, which had been put forth on the previous He tells me that the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, not degrade himself by meriting any punishment whatever! administered with an even hand to the loyal and dis- for the meeting of the next Congress came up and elicited day at the precinct meeting in that county, with a Mr. Ould, insists that unless the Enited States give up few generally un mportant alterations .- Observer.

DEATH OF A HUSBAND AND WIFE. - Among our obituary notices, to-day, will be found the remarkable and to esteem his character in every relation of life .-They now revere his memory. Both husband and wife were confined to their rooms for several weeks-neither | proclamation against himself and his officers, and declarapparently in a dangerous cordition. Suddenly, however, the angel of death stood before them, and within to Heaven. Neither knew of the decease of the other. Columbia South Carclinian.

From the Petersburg Register. The Senate Bill for Limiting the Terms of cabinet

It is proposed that Cabinet officers shall "go out" at the end of "two years." In other words, it is proposed that when Cabinet officers learn their business-are a sufficient number of rebel officers be placed under such

Constitution cannot be conceived. The Senate would | mon feeling of the whole army. have a power never delegated to it by the Constitution, of all that is frank and manly, let it, by joint resolu- confined at Richmond; "and there can be," he added, tion, say so, and give the reasons for the opinion. The

United States Items.

There have been numerous denials and " corrections' concerning the alleged mutiny of Lincoln's negro soldiers in Fort Jackson below New Orleans. The following throws some light upon the matter : The trial of the chief mutineers in the Fort Jackson

negro uprising, published some time since in the Herald, is now going on, Major Maloney, 1st U.S. Infantry, presiding over the court. Nothing definite has yet been determined upon. It is supposed, however, a secolor, to the effect that mutiny is not the proper redress for grievances, whatever may be their enormity.

MOSBY'S LATE FIGHT. [Correspondence of the Baltimore American.] Our new camp on Loudoun Heights was, just before the early dawn this morning, baptized in blood. Prerebel battalion, himself in person at their head, avoidicg our pickets on the road, crossed the fields and dashed into our camp with a fiend like vell. They poured a volley of bullets into the tents where our officers and men lay sleeping, wounding many at the first fire .-Many of the tents of officers and men were soon sur-

this demand was answered by a shout of defiancenaked, in the midst of their assailants, and with their trusty carbines and revolvers drove back the astonished rebels, who had promised themselves such an easy victory over the "sleeping Yankees." The rebels railied, Mosby sung out, " Retreat, boys; they are too many

CULPEPER C. H., July 27, 1863. "Guards and pickets will pass Lt. Colson, Major Gen. "By order of

"D. B. Endgford, commd'g, Major and provest A photograph of a beautiful young lady was also provisions until speculators come along to give high found; written in pencil, "For brother Witlie, from

Flore ce." "I have been in all the battles of the West, and | Toree pris ners are also in our hands, two of them

should be overhauled and the leak stopped forthwith.

Philadelphia Inquirer. In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Carlisle, (opp.,) of Va., offered resolutions setting forth that this is a compact of States, and that each State for itself adopted the against the armies of the rebels, &c.

Ordered to lie on the table and be printed. TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE COLD .- The sudden and unprecedented cold snap of Thursday night and yesterday was most disastrous in its effects upon all who were exposed to its power. We learn that at Camp Morton one guard was 'roz n to death, and seven more so barly njured by the frost thas it is feared they will be disabled for life. At camp Carrington the soldiers suffered terribly. The guard was dismounted, and the fires had to be kept up all night to keep from freezing. As it the colored camp many of the men were injured, some vise or sanction the exercise of questionable powers or | with frezen ears and nests, which actually burst open wite the cold. We heard of a great many injuries to persons who were in the open air. Some had their ears furnished substitutes, the violation of the contracts Irozen in going a few squares, and we saw a brakeman on the cars with his nose frozen white as the snow .-We fear this is not the end of these disasters. Last

> Butler's views on the refusal of the Confiderates to continue the Exchange of Prisoners.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing cordance with the wishes of the Yankee Government. rible example of its punishment. Their punishment must

all claims which they have made in behalf of their own soldiers who are prisoners of war, consent to sacrifice the colored soldiers, pass over their officers for punishment under a special law made for their punishment by the rebel Congress, and employ another Commissioner of Exchange to represent the United States, no exchange can be effected. This, you see, is pretty much The General thinks that there is but one way to meet this new state of things, and that is by the sternest re-

He sneered at the threat held out in Jefferson Davis' ed that if a hair on the head of one of his officers or soldiers be injured, except in just warfare, the day that ten short minutes the gilver cord was loosened-the that is done shall be a day of sorrow and mourning for ly a few months ago perfected on earth was transferred | America." He pronounced the interruption of the exchange on Sunday, by the Richmond Cabinet, a fetch. He now thinks that our Government, having exto exchange prisoners whom they cannot save from starvation -a state of things which all writers on the usages and laws of nations declare to be just grounds for the men so held by an enemy to be liberated—there is nothing left to the United States but to authorize that A more decided invasion of the letter and spirit of the but interprets in all this nothing more than the com- the shore.

It is evident that he thinks the time auspicious for and the Executive would be shorn of a power designa- an appeal to the nation; for, as he reasons, the counted by the Constitution to be entrusted to it. It the try having now exhausted negotiations, conciliation, Conf. derate Congress distrusts President Davis; if it | and offers of pardon, it is time to call upon the loyal has lost confidence in him and his advisers, in the name | North for volunteers to relieve the national prisoners " sir, no occasion for beunty or other inducements to country has a right to know these reasons, if they ex- fill up our armies." "Why," he remarked, "the rebels could have done no better thing to unite the North, to revive anew the spirit evoked throughout the nation to the point at which it stood upon the receipt of the intelligence of the attack on Fort Fumter."-And I believe all this to be true; and further, that no n an, loyal or disloyal, would dare to raise his voice in opposition to such an appeal for succor for the national

> THE POUND STERLING .- The Journal of Commerce thus answers an inquiry often made:

A correspondent asks for an explanation of "bow many cents" are represented by a certain sterling quotation. He can always ascertain by multiplying the quotation by \$3.44 4, which is the nominal par. If the quotation for stering is 100 per cent., then four dollars, forty-four cents and four miles equal the pound; and 160X\$4.44 4, is \$7.11 (with a small fraction) -that is 160 per cent. equals seven dollars and eleven cents to the pound sterling. Various attempts have been made to conform the quotations for sterling to the simple rule of so many cents to the pound, but they have butherto been unsuccessful. No other exchange quotation is so intricate. In French exchange "3 50" means that three france and firty centimes (l. e., three, and a half and reached City Point. When Captain Haten, C. S. flag france) are reckoned to the dollar, and all the other quotations give so many cents to the rix dollar, guilder, or leading money piece of the country which is named | could be desected. But there were no tell-tales in that in the reckoning. Exchange on London or other British ports (called steeling exchange) is the only exceptich to this convenient rule. An inveterate habit is the only obstacle to a change, which should always quote the pound sterling at \$4 80, \$5 00, \$6 50, \$7 12, or whatever its value might be at the selling rate.

Miss Bule's Appent.

I cannot find words with which to thank the liberal perate vindictive ess, which was only equalled by the tions by me in this city. Lincoln calls for a million men; coolness and undaunted valor of our gali at boys, who | what if he gets them? X rxes, the Persian triant, had before, partially surprised, as indeed they were. Two on the gallant Greeks, who were, as we are, determinof the Confederate commissioned chicers were killed and ed to be free; who met them on their own soil and slaughtered them by thousands. Let our soldiers nobly and the body of Lt. Colson, of Baltimore, and one of discharge their duties as they have in every post battle. Mr. EDITOR: When recently with the Army of Ten. Gen. Trimble's rebel staff, as will appear from the tol- Let every one by interested to take care of the sick. Many valuable lives are sacrificed because our people do not think it is their duty to give their time and

attention to this matter. It was patriotism that caused one hundred thousand Greeks to meet and drive back five million Persians. Patrictism ranks with us, as with the ancients, first among virtues, and life is only worth keeping that we may perform the duties belonging to it. "Death comes but once to all." Then how can man die better than facing fearful odds? For the astes of his fathers and the temple of his Gods, "it is for the brave to die. but not to surrender." Let this be our motto. Let the many thousand sick be kindly treated, and well provided for, so they can take their places and fil up the army. Give freely, you will be rewarded for it when the sick soldiers are restored to their places. Remember that no nation or people can be conquered that determines to be free. We have the brove men, and the best General that ever lived to lead them to victory be has fallen before a complaint which gave him no or to death on the green fields of fame. M. A. B.

The Democratic and Conservative members of Con-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in

Special Notices will be charged \$3 per square for each

All Obituaries and private publications of every choraster, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CURING BEEF-BIBB COUNTY, January 11, 1864 .-

. The animal, when killed, should be made to bleed as freely as possible, then let it be dressed without getting any blood on it. Let the meat hang until the animal papers from the same institution. That institution heat is entirely out of it, then cut it in pieces of a size suitable for boiling for family use-pack it closely in a water-light berrel or tub, with a light sprinkling of salt between each layer of meat, and let it stand twenty-four hours. Then make a brine of clear cold water an salt, strong enough to bear up a hen egg. constitution of the United States as it did its own con. Then dissolve two conces of saltpetre for every barrel stitution; that in the operation of its powers it is fede of meat in a small quantity of warm water, and when small farm will alike be scourged. Neither can any- ral and not national, and in its extent it is national not all dissolved, pour it in the brine, stir it up and put federal; that it is not competent in the President or it altogether on the meat, enough to cover the whole. any military commander, in any State, to impose obli- If the weather is warm let the brine be put on as soon gations interfering with State laws; that the Govern | as the meet is packed. In about ten days pour the case wherever they have gained a foothold, and they ment was for the protection of minorities, and there brine all off, and boil it and skim off the scum that was no such power as the wer power known to the rises, and when pertectly cool pour it back on the meat Government of the United States outside of the consti- again, taking care to have the meat all under the brine, money secreted in hollow trees, and gold that had been bid by its owner, at the dead hour of midnight, without bellion down, and the whole power of the Government months.

JAS. VAN VALKINBURG. Macon Telegraph.

· ORDER FOR EXECUTION.

EDITORS APPEAL : I enclose you an extract from the general order, directing the execution of three men, who were sentenced to be shot by the military court of Hindman's corps, for desertion. The order itself is required to be read at the head of every company in the corps. This portion of it is so feeling and so appropri ate that I think it ought to be published.

A SOLDIER. HEADQ'BS HINDMAN'S CORPS,) Lation, Ga., Jan. 8, 1864.

The Major General commanding deplores the neces ity of thus ordering the death of three soldiers of the Confederate States. But they then selves forced this necessity on him, and their blood is upon their own heads. Far better for them had they died on the battle field, leaving honorable nam a behind them, and enabling their comrades and kindred to speak or them proudly as heroes who sacrificed themse ves for their country. Instead-of this, what a terrible fate is then s! to perish by the hands f the provost marshal, and to file the dishonored graves of deserters .-When the sacred dust of our martyrs shall be gathered up, and their deeds macribed on the monuments that posterity will erect, no place will be reserved for them. All hat is honorable, and good, and worthy to be held in remembrance, is blotted out in this record of their shame .--They abandoned their flag, left their fellow soldiers to struggle unaided, and consented to the subjugation of the

The major-gene .l commanding, appeals to the men of the corps to bear these things in mind, in the faithful resolve that the crime of deser ion shall cause with this terbe inflicted as often as the offense occurs. But why commit the offerse? Why will not every Southern soldier make I have conversed with Gen. Butler on these matters. up his mind not only to avoid that infamy, but that he will en who fight battles, and win victories and whose dostiny it is to achieve the grandest revolution in all history, ought to be too proud to stain themselves with any, ever the slightest, mi-conduct. Cannot all adopt this manly and noble sentimen: ? It is urged upon them with a sincerity that comes from the heart and deserves to be appreciated. By command of Major-Gen. Hindman.

ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. General.

SHADOW OF DEATH.

We have rarely met with anything more beautiful than the following, which we find in an exchange pa-

> " All that live must die. Passing through nature to eternity."

Men seldom think of the great event of death until the dark shadow falls across their own path, hiding forgolden bowl was broken-and the union which was on- all men included in the so called "Confederate States of ever from their eyes the face of the loved ones whose living smile was the sun shine of their existence. Death is the great antagonism of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all our least. We do not . hausted every form of appeal to the rebel Government | want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to Paradise, and, with Charles Lamb. we do not wish to lie down in the mouldy grave. even with the sings and princes for our bed fellows. But the fate of nature is inexer able. There is no appeal or reprieve from the great law that dooms us all to dust. We flourish and lade like the leaves of the perfectly au fait as to what they have to do-are in keeping and be put up on such diet as shall in all re- forest, and the fairest flowers that bloom and whither perfect harmony with the Executive, they must leave spects correspond to the treatment, as to clothing, food in a day have not a fratter hold on the than the mighttheir posts, and a new set, dependent on the will of the and fuel, that our wretched men receive in the stench- lest monarch that has ever shook the earth by his foot-Senate, te installed at the end of every two years! Who bouses of the rebel capital. I did not think the Gen- steps. Generation of men appear and vanish like the can estimate the evils arising from such legislation as eral in any degree excited, but be was emphatic in all grass, and the countless multitude that swells the world that he said in regard to retaliation; and I think he to-duy will to-morrow disappear like the foot print on

"Soon as the rising tide shall beat, " Each trace will vanish from the sand.

In the beautiful drama of Ion, the instinct of immortality so elequently attered by the death devoted Greek, finds a clear response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to Fate, his petrothed Clemanthe asks if they shall not met again, to which he replies, "I have asked that dreadful question of the hills eternal; of the flowing streams in t flow forever; of the stars among whose fields of azore, my ramed sprit hata walked in gloryall were cumb. But while I gaz upon the living face. I feel there's something in the love which mantles through its beauty tout cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemanthe.'

"REERL" KAID ON A YANKEE STEWARD'S PANTRY .--While the flag or trace steamer, New York, Captain and terd, was on her passage from Point Lookous to Cly Point with the 570 Confederate price ers, recently released. the steward of the boat refused to sell them ford out of the fainty provisions and stores to b d min in for the beg. fit of the Yankee prisoners the ste mer was expected to carry back. So a 'raid' was determined on, and the night after leaving Point Lockout, the 'rebels' rose upon the steward's panery, forc d the doors, and made a suddou. impromptu feast of his damited boiled name, lobsiers, salmon and rounds of confect beef forming the staples, with preserved numb for a dessirt. The steward, whose loss of the "raid" was at least five hindred dodses, was curaged beyond bounds, especially when one of the raiders offered him a one donar Considerate spinplaster, and told him to "take his change out of that." he rushed to the captain and bey god him to put the boat back to the Point with the prisoners, that he might get indemnity; but the prisoners said that the steamer should not be put back a d, if it was, they won d take possession of her and appoint a captain and engineer of their own. So the steamer Kent on of truce officer as the Point, was told of the outrage by the blubbering steward, he wexed exceedingly wroth, and threatened to send the ringleaders back to Lockout if they school .- Richmond Lxaminer.

Mr. Thackerny.

The London journals teem with notices and anecdotes of Mr. Thack ray, whose death was very sudden and un xpected. The "limes" gives the following account of his last hours :

"He was suffering from two listinct complaints, one

of which has now wrought his death. More than a dezen years ago, while he was writing "Pendennis," it will be remembered that the publication of that work was stopped by his serious illness. He was brought to death's door, and he was saved from death by Dr. Elloitson, to whom, in grattitude, be dedicated the novel when he lived to finish it. But ever since that ailment, he has been subject, every month, to attacks of sickness, attended with violent retching. He was congratulating himself the other day on the failure of his old enemy to return. and then be checked himself as if be ought not to be too sure of a release from his plague. On Wednesday morning the complaint returned, and he was in great suffering all day. He was no better in the evening, and his servant about the time of leaving him for the night, proposed to sit up with him. This he declined. He was heard moving about midnight, and must have died between two and three in the morning of yesterday. His medical attendants attribute his death to effusion on the brain. They ad I that he had a very large brain. weighing no less than 581/2 cances. He thus died of the complaint which seemed to trouble him least.

He died full of strength and rejoicing, full of plans and hopes. On Monday last he was congratulating himself on having finished four numbers of a new novel; he had the manuscript in his pocket, and with a boyish frankness, showed the last pages to a friend, asking nim to read them and see what he could make of them .-When he had completed four numbers more, he would subject himself to the skill of a very clever surgeon, and be no more an invalid. In the fullness of his powers.

The New York Herald's Folly Island correspondent regular bombardment of Charleston with them.